A REMONSTRANCE and PROTESTATION Of all the GOOD PROTESTANTS

Of this Kingdom, against Deposing their Lawful Soveraign

K. JAMES II.

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REMONSTRANCE and PROTESTATION
Of all the
GOOD PROTESTANTS
Of this Kingdom, againſt Depoſing their *Lawful Soueraign*, K. JAMES II.

SInce it is evident to the whole World, that the preſent State of this Kingdom is a *ſtate of Force*; and that after all the pretence of *Property*, there is no *Law* in *England* but the *Long Sword*; & that upon that Foundation Our preſent *Architects* are raiſing the Fabrick of their *New Government*: We who profeſs our ſelves to be *True Proteſtants*, and *Tenderer* of the *Honour* of our Religion, then of our Lives; to think our ſelves obliged, *in Conſcience*, to vindicate our Reputation to Mankind, by declaring our *Diſatisfaction* to the preſent proceedings, and making a *publick Proteſtation* againſt the Authors of them.

It is true, The *Fears* and *Jealouſies* we have had of the coming in of *Popery*, by the Influence of ſome great Men of that Religion had upon *His Majeſty*; improved by the daily Reflections that were made, and the *Ill Turn* that was given to every Act of State, by ſome *Malignant Spirits* among our ſelves; made us, we confeſs, very *Cold and Indifferent* in His Majeſties Defence, againſt a *Prince of the Blood*, of our Own Religion, whoſe Errand (as we were told) *Was to preſerve our Religion and Laws, and the Juſt Succeſſion of the Royal Line.* This only could have made us endure an Action we ſhould elſe have hated; preſuming our *Kings loſs, ſhould have been His Gain; and our Yielding, our Victory*: But ſince we behold, to our unſpeakable Grief, that our *Condeſſention* is Treacherouſly abuſed to private Ends; and that ſhew of our Diſloyalty, not made a Remedy to the Government, but a Ruin to our King, and an Infamy to our ſelves, to ſerve the turn of ſome Mens Avarice and Ambition; We think fit to Proteſt againſt ſuch Injuſtice, and to declare, *We neither know, nor will acknowledge any other King, then* JAMES *the* Second, *who is our Lawful Soveraign while He lives*; and this Reſolution we will maintain upon all Occaſions, *as becomes Loyal Subjects and good Proteſtants to do.* Nor ought this to appear a blind or unreaſonable Sacrifice on our part; ſince we can find neither Truth nor Juſtice in the Reaſon given for *laying His Majeſty aſide*: For the Kings Diſcretion, ſo much ſpoken of, was a plain Neceſſity,

and

and not a Crime: Had those Forraigners that Conquer'd, but by leave of the suffered Him to stay a King at Home, He had never gone Abroad; but if it were a Crime, it was *against Himself*, and not against the Kingdom. His sins against the Nation we have daily expected to hear of: *Those black practices* that brought the *Prince of Orange* hither to save us, and do him *Princes Right*: It is plain His Discretion, which is now made the fault to Dethrone Him, could be none of them; for that was not foreseen by the Prince, or those that called him in: And we Challenge those that have Impeached Him to prove to us, as clearly as they made us believe they could, that the *Birth of the Prince of* Wales *is an Imposture, that the King has made a League with* France *to cut off the* Protestants *of these Kingdoms; and that his* Brother *and the Earl of* Essex *were murdered by his appointment.* Had these vile things been proved upon Him, we had done with him forever: and till then, common Honesty would fly in our Faces if we should Desert Him: And though his Enemies have been able to deceive us, we hope they shall not be able to Destroy us. If our *Good Nature* had suffered us to be easily abus'd, our Integrity will oblidge us as quickly and throughly to resent it: And therefore since we cannot have their proofs *We must and will have our King again for all this.*

We know the excuse that is made for this profound *silence*, that they forbear to prove this black charge, *out of pure tenderness to the King*; but we are not to learn at this time of the day, the great *Tenderness of my Lord* Shro. Mord. Lov. *Mr.* Harb. Burn. *and* Ferg. towards his *Majesty*; no more then the *gratitude of my Lords* Moug. Chur. Bark. *and the Bishop of* Durh. *the Mercy of* Kirk, *or the Valour of* Lene. *or the Morals of all of them.*

But those Gentlemen and their Partners are too tender to prove their charge, why did they make it? and if they cannot do it, why do they proceed and refuse to open his Letters sent for an Accommodation? They have accused his Majesty of *Imposture*, they must prove it, or make themselves the worst of *Impostors*, which is an ill bottom for a *Reformation* to stand upon. It is impossible for Men of comon sense to imagine, that three Kingdoms can be taken away from any Man, *out of tenderness to him*, especially if the reason of it be, *that they show no cause why they do it.* It is a Mystery to us, how they can be so very tender of his *credit*, & at the same time, and in the same occasion, so mighty careless of their Own. This has so ill a *Face* with us, that the whole seems the *plot of a few Men*, to serve themselves of the Kings *popery*, and the Prince of *Orange's Protestancy*, to bring Honours and profits of the Government into their own Hands; which is not preserving our property, but making a property of Us.

It is this that compels us to say, and declare to the whole World, we look

leavok upon our ſelves to be cheated, *and our King to be Belyed and Betrayed* ; bu*t of all his Kingdoms.* Nor can the *Prince* be blameleſs, if he yields to what d oney would give him for their own ſakes, ſince that were only to do his & *e blac*eir buſineſs, and not the Kingdoms. It is not enough to ſay, *it is put* lo hi*pon him*, for none can believe a few *Naked Conventioners* could force him at ılr the head of his Army to take *Three Crowns* from his *Father*, *Brother*, *Siſter*, en bid *Wife* againſt his own Will and Declaration And that he ſhould e thad it out of pure *Self-denyal*, is as incomprehenſible, as that he could do elievjuſtly after what he has ſaid to the States, and to us to the contrary. If *e Kin*erefore he came for leſs then 3 Crowns, leſs then 3 Crowns ſhould ſa ; *an*ſie him: if nothing leſs will content him; our *preſervation* was not the Had*al Motive* of his coming, and then the hazards he run upon this ſcore, evennnot be juſtly placed to the account of Merit. The King of *France* d Dimſelf (for ought we know) would have turned *Proteſtant* for the Bar- s, wan, which had been at leaſt as great a Miracle, as any we have yet ſeen iffer this Affair. And though what we have ſaid, were ſufficient to deter y and l good *Proteſtants* from taking any part in the Work now in hand, yet roofse cannot forbear expreſſing our Zeal againſt thoſe *Evil practices*, by let- ıg our Countrey-men know the great Miſchief that muſt inevitably the llow upon ſuch a Revolution, *viz. Reproach*, *Violence*, *Taxes*, *Blood*, and ıt w*overty.*

*Lor*d *Firſt*, We ſhall become the *Reproach* and *Scorn* of all Nations: It can- mor*ot* be otherwiſe when *Subjects* attempt to Judge and Deprive their So- rh. *o*eraign, which is a great Contradiction, as well as Danger in Govern- ıent: But to do it without being ſo much as *once heard or ſummoned*, is an thei*injury* not to be acted towards the meaneſt of his Subjects: King *Charles* they*e I.* had fairer Quarter from *Cromwel* and *Bradſhaw*: They did not on- ion *y* charge Him, but offered matter in Evidence to maintain the Charge: nak*ut* this King, muſt be Guilty of what his Accuſers refuſe to prove, if *natio*et able to do it; and be Dethroned for Deſerting the Kingdom, though , tha*e could not help it.* Nor do theſe Gentlemen ſtop here; they will *change* o him*e Crown*, as well as the *King*; they will not be contented to lay him by, t is a*ut* chooſe who ſhall follow; and by that make the Crown *Elective*, ſame*hich* for above 600. years has been ſucceſſive: A thing, they ly under This*o* neceſſity to do, but is the pure effect of their adventerous and flatter- ler ve*g* Humour. Can this do leſs then render us Odious to the whole world, , to*hen* the King they lay aſide, *never attempted ſo great an Alteration in any* nds *branch of the conſtitution.*

s. 2*ly.* We are inevitably in a ſtate of Force; for what is gotten by Force

d, we muſt

look

must by Force be maintained; and let us flatter our selves what we w
it is not a Vot of parliament, but the nature of the thing that will p
vail: They that make the change, must and will use Force for their o
security, whatever becomes of Ours.

3*dly*. The charge of the Revolution, will be intollerable in a whil
We shall lay down a computation of one Years Expence for an Instan

To 70 Sail of Great and Small Ships of War in the *Channel*, and 14 Fire Ships and Tenders for one year,	1400000 *l.*
To 8 Sail in the *Straits*, and 5 in *America* for the same time - - - - - - -	0130000 *l.*
To Transporting and Maintaining 15000 Men to be employed in *Ireland*, for one year with *Artillary*, *&c.*	500000 *l.*
To the Charge of sending and keeping an Army in the *Low Countries* of 15000 Men for a year -- --	0500000
For an Army of 15000 Men in *England* yearly - -	0300000
- - - - --- - - The Total	2830000

To this must be added the *Expence of Civil Gevernment at Home*, *Embas*
Intelligence, *Secret Services* abroad, *Domestick* or Family Expences, Char
upon the Revenue for Debs owing, or by Pensions to Persons Aged,
cessitous, or Meritorious, which will mount it to above *three Millio*
and that is more than one *Third of the yearly value of the whole Kingdom*.
this must be added the *Abatement* that will necessarily follow, both in
Customs and Excise, by reason of War and decay of Trade; which in
Customs alone, cannot be less than one Third, and that comes to
least 400000 *l.* a year.

Here is Poverty like an Armed Man: All Rents must fall at least
half. No Employments can be had in proportion to the Poor: T
means of Charity, as well as Hearts to give, will be wanting; the C
jects of it must extreamly increase, and that so very suddenly, tha
will not be in our power to hinder it, if we have not that Peace, whi
nothing else can give us, but the Restoration of our right Master.

4*ly*. And for Blood, can we hope to escape it in War? First by Sea
is not to be avoided; by Land, we shall invade the Territories or Co
quests of *France*, if he in our Kings Quarrel, does not invade us first.
condly, their is blood with a vengeance, , tho' we are not beaten, but
we are beaten, there is Blood with Rebellion upon us, which will n
end witbout *Blood in peace*, and almost an *infinite forfeiture of Estates*. Thir
ly, We are not assured we shall be long quiet within our selves, mar
stron

ng Factions already appearing; and we are leſs aſſured, that *Scotland* not be in Arms, and find ſomething to do in this Conjuncture, that a King *to looſe and to chuſe as well as we.* Fore *Ireland* we are aſſured, or ht to be, they who poſſeſs the Government, will loſe it at as dear a rate hey can. Their *All* is at ſtake, and they are not without hopes by *French Kings* aſſiſtance, to recover all for their own, and will value mſelves to him and the World, by revenging our *Deſpyſing* and *In-*ce both to him and them. Nor can we think they will endure this in-nity to the firſt King of their Religion, ſince the *Reformation*; or ſuffer ſe to be ill uſed here, that have faithfully ſerved their King, without cting the ſame meaſure to ſome diſloyal perſons there. Otherwiſe, ittle wit as we allow the *Iriſh* to have, they have enough to know t a *Maſſacre*, which we ſo much talk of, would be their own ruine, that if they carry it fair to the *Engliſh*, they will in a while gain ſe there to joyn them, and more than there too, for the Reſtoration heir and our Lawful King. But be it as it will, whether we regard ſelves, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or *Holland*; War and Blood look us in the e, and Poverty and Miſery muſt follow: Theſe are like to be the Conſequence of this *Celebrated Change.*

Now whether our Dangers were ſo great, or our Fears ſo juſt, as to re-e all this alteration for our Security, days of Affliction can only in-n us, if we will ſtill be deaf to thoſe juſt and peaceable Expedients, have been often propoſed to us. We ſhall cloſe our *Remonſtrance*, this caution to the preſent buſie Men, that ſince They cannot ho-ly lay Their King aſide, *without entring into the Merits of the Cauſe*, ch it is plain They wave; and in as much as They cannot juſtly ſay, *as laid Himſelf aſide*; by Deſerting Them, when his Deſertion, is *co-e and againſt His will*, Let Them Repent of what They have done, let us all joyn, *for the prevention of Civil as well as Foreign bloody Wars*, tch Him Home to the Kingdoms of His *Fathers*, with greater Glory He came firſt to Them; and it ſhall not leſſen It, that it be done with ter Security to our juſt Freedoms.

FINIS.